

## Patrons of Husbandry.

Official Journal Patrons of Husbandry, Miss.

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Officers elected at Sixth Annual Session.

W. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa, Worthy Master.  
 J. TAYLOR, Columbia, South Carolina, Overseer.  
 A. THOMPSON, Plainview, Wabash co., Indiana, Lecturer.  
 A. J. VAUGHAN, Early Grove, Marshall co., Mississippi, Steward.  
 W. THOMPSON, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Asst. Steward.  
 REV. A. B. GROSS, Washington, District of Columbia, Chaplain.  
 F. M. McDOWELL, Corning, New York, Treasurer.  
 O. H. KELLY, Washington, District of Columbia, Secretary.  
 O. DINWIDDIE, Orchard Grove, Lake co., Indiana, Gate-keeper.  
 MRS. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa, Ceres.  
 MRS. O. H. KELLY, Washington, District of Columbia, Pomona.  
 MRS. J. C. ABBOTT, Clarksville, Butler co., Iowa, Flora.  
 MRS. C. A. HALL, Washington, District of Columbia, Lady Asst. Steward.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**  
 WM. SAUNDERS, Washington, D. C.  
 D. WYATT, Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville co., South Carolina.  
 E. R. SHANKLAND, Dubuque, Iowa.

**GRANGE AGENTS:**  
 W. HARRINGTON & Co., Grange Agents for Mississippi, 79 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.  
 A. J. VAUGHAN & Co., Grange Agents for Mississippi, 638 Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.  
 A. M. HARRIS, Grange Agent for Mississippi, 14 Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
 B. F. FITZPATRICK, Grange Agent for Mississippi, 13 North Commerce St., Mobile, Alabama.

## Officers of the State Grange.

A. J. VAUGHAN, Memphis, Tenn., Master.  
 A. H. BARKLEY, Crawford, Lowndes county, Overseer.  
 MAJ. E. G. WALL, Jackson, Hinds county, Lecturer.  
 DR. D. L. PHARES, Woodville, Wilkinson county, Steward.  
 Asst. Steward.  
 R. D. POWELL, Columbus, Lowndes county, Chaplain.  
 H. O. DIXON, Jackson, Hinds county, Treasurer.  
 W. L. WILLIAMS, Rienzi, Alcorn county, Secretary.  
 W. H. BOONE, Rienzi, Alcorn county, Gate-keeper.  
 MRS. MITTIE WALKER, Booneville, Prentiss county, Ceres.  
 MRS. ANN S. COOK, Jackson, Hinds county, Pomona.  
 MISS GEORGIE DEAN, Marshall county, Flora.  
 MRS. T. J. ABY, Claiborne county, Lady Assistant Steward.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

ROBERT A. DEAN, Tyro, Tate county.  
 WM. HESTER, Terry, Hinds county.  
 D. L. PHARES, Woodville, Wilkinson co.  
 J. R. MAURIN, Tombsville, Lauderdale co.  
 A. J. VAUGHAN, Memphis, Tenn.  
 W. L. WILLIAMS, Rienzi, Alcorn county.

## Special Deputies of State Grange.

The following is a list of Special Deputies appointed up to date. Those desiring to organize new Granges can apply to their County Deputy, and in case there is none, apply to the nearest Deputy:  
 T. J. ABY, Port Gibson, for Claiborne and Adams counties.  
 T. E. CANNON, Verona, for Itawamba and Lee counties.  
 J. L. BRAMLETT, Booneville, for Prentiss county.  
 E. F. HINDALL, Monticello, for Lawrence, Covington, Hancock, Marion and Jones counties.  
 M. WEST, Houston, for Chickasaw county.  
 J. M. GRAFTON, Brookhaven, for Lincoln co.  
 J. A. GALLBREATH Sr., Union Church for Jefferson county.  
 J. Mallet, Osyka, for Pike and Amite counties.  
 A. R. BOWDIE, Senatobia, for De Soto county.  
 A. J. LIDDELL, Carrollton, for Carroll and Leflore counties.  
 C. ALFORD, Line Creek, for Oktibbeha county.  
 W. W. HARVEY, Carversville, for Tishomingo county.  
 S. B. WOODRUFF, Louisville, for Winston county.  
 J. H. ALLEN, Banner, for Calhoun county.  
 JOHN G. McARTHUR, Meridian, for Kemper county.  
 J. N. PARKER, Westville, for Simpson county.  
 B. S. RUSHING, Walnut Grove, for Leake county.  
 W. A. STOCKTON, Cushtusha, for Neshoba county.  
 H. O. DIXON, Jackson, for Hinds county.  
 R. J. LAWRENCE, Shubuta, for Clarke, Jasper and Wayne counties.  
 H. L. HOLLAND, Guntown, for Tippah and Union counties.  
 R. A. DEAN, Tyro, for Tate and Panola counties.  
 H. C. DEAR, Enterprise, for Lauderdale county.  
 A. S. BAUGH, Polkville, for Smith county.  
 JOSEPH T. MCGEE, Durant, for Attala co.  
 T. J. ALSWORTH, Canton, for Madison co.  
 T. S. WHITE, Steen's Creek, for Rankin county.  
 W. T. ROBERTSON, Forest, for Scott county.  
 D. M. DUNLAP, Ocean Springs, Jackson county, for Jackson and Hancock counties.  
 L. F. ALFORD, Jackson, Hinds county, for Warren county.  
 GEN. C. McLAURIN, Rolling Fork, Issaquena county, for Issaquena and Washington counties.  
 D. PALMER, Winona, for Montgomery and Choctaw counties.  
 H. FUGATE, Benton, for Yazoo county.  
 GEORGE W. BYRNAM, Parmitchee, for Albany county.  
 E. L. SHARPE, Columbus, for Lowndes and Colfax counties.  
 J. B. HAZELHURST, for Copiah co.  
 T. GILL, Oxford, for Lafayette and Lincoln counties.  
 E. E. BURG, West Point, for Colfax co.  
 A. STEPHENS, Fulton, for Itawamba co.

T. C. Buffington, Grenada, for Grenada co.  
 S. B. Leggett, Meadville, for Franklin co.  
 W. J. Morgan, Augusta, for Perry co.  
 J. W. G. Maxey, Chesterfield Pontotoc co.  
 J. H. Field, 22 Madison St. Memphis, for Bolivar and Coahoma counties.  
 S. B. Gilbert, for Newton county.  
 Col. R. Byrd, Riceville, Pearl county, for Pearl and Harrison counties.  
 C. Netterville, Woodville, Wilkinson co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, RIENZI, MISS., May 23, 1874.

The following answers to inquiries are given to all concerned:

Regular meetings of a Grange must be held at least once in each month, and may be held oftener if the By-Laws prescribe the time. Only one meeting, regular or special, can be held within twenty-four hours.

In the meetings of a Grange, the Master must conform exactly to the order of business. See Manual.

Secretaries' and Treasurers' Quarterly Reports, and dues to State Grange, must be enclosed in same envelope, and sent direct to this office, and not to Treasurer of State Grange. Irregularities in this respect causes confusion and delays. The Treasurer keeps no account against Subordinate Granges. To insure prompt replies to communications never send them in envelope with Quarterly Reports. In the hurry of this office, reports sometimes have to lie over a week or ten days. Letters requiring answers are always taken up first, and Reports are attended to at leisure times.

I frequently receive letters without any post-office address on them. I hope all correspondents with this office will attend to this, as time is frequently too limited to hunt over a register of six hundred Granges to find names. If number of Grange, post-office address, and county is given, I can always turn to the proper pages at once.

Orders for Manuals and Monitors must in all cases have imprint of seal attached. Under no other circumstances will they be filled. Instructions to me on the subject are imperative.

Any county in this State having three Subordinate Granges, in good standing, and no Deputy, may apply to the nearest Deputy to organize a County Grange.

W. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary State Grange.

## HINDS COUNTY GRANGE.

Masters of Subordinate Granges of Hinds county will meet at Raymond, with the required number of delegates, on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, to organize a County Grange. A full attendance of those entitled by election, or otherwise, is desired and expected. H. O. DIXON, Deputy.

## NOTICE.

I have applications from Granges in Illinois for Red and White May Wheat, for seed. Members of the Order in this State, having the above named wheat, will please notify me in what quantities, and at what price it can be bought.

W. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary State Grange  
 Rienzi, Miss., June 9, 1874.

## To Grange Correspondents.

We need a correspondent in your GRANGE. Every Grange in the State should have a regular correspondent to some paper circulated among the Patrons. Nothing can be of more importance than to keep each other posted upon all questions that bear upon your business as farmers, and your duties as good citizens. Write for the papers and keep the good work moving forward. Write short, terse articles, boil them down, and give us the concentrated essence of your thoughts.

## Late Decision by the Master of the National Grange.

Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, says: "On all questions involving points of order, the Grange may appeal from the Master to the house, but on all questions of constitutional law the Master's decision is final, subject, however, to an appeal to the Master of the State or the National Grange. In the subordinate Granges, a motion to adjourn is not in order, but the Master should close, as soon as the time has arrived, or the business is finished. The Grange should fix a rule never to hold a meeting after ten o'clock. The Grange may close after initiation in any degree of any kind at one meeting. It should commence with the first and run through to the fourth and commence again. No business except initiation can be done at other than regular meetings, and regular meetings are those specified in the by-laws as such. There should be a short recess at every meeting. A tie-vote decides a question lost. No member should be allowed to enter or leave by the Steward or Gate Keeper during the opening or closing ceremonies.

Congress has appropriated \$150,000 per annum, to dredge the mouth of the Mississippi river.

## Address Delivered at Pic-Nic of Grangers in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, by Capt. H. C. Dear.

CHUNKY STATION, MISS., June 1, '74.  
 Maj. E. G. Wall, Editor Vindicator:

DEAR SIR: It was the request of the meeting of Grangers, held on the picnic grounds, that you publish the address delivered by Brother H. C. Dear, and I, as Chairman of the committee, transmit herewith a copy of the address, and also, the correspondence between Bro. Dear, and the committee, all of which we desire published.

Yours fraternally,

R. A. THOMPSON.  
 CHUNKY STATION, MISS., May 26, '74.  
 Capt. H. C. Dear:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to confer with you and request a copy of your address, for publication, delivered by you at the Grange picnic, held at Dunn's Mills on the 23d inst., believing that your compliance with our request will not only prove gratifying to the Patrons, but aid us in directing public attention to the noble purposes of our Order. Hoping it will suit your convenience to furnish a copy of your address for publication, as desired, we are,

Yours fraternally,  
 R. A. THOMPSON,  
 J. R. MITCHELL,  
 E. Y. REW, Committee.

WANITA, LAUDERDALE CO., May 28, '74.  
 Messrs R. A. Thompson, J. R. Mitchell, and E. Y. Rew, Gentlemen of Committee:

DEAR SIRS: Yours of the 26th, requesting a copy of the address delivered by me, on the Grange picnic occasion, at Dunn's Mill, on the 23d inst., has just been received.

While I entertain an opinion to the contrary, as to the benefits which you seem to think would ensue to the Patrons, and public generally, by its publication, I am nevertheless disposed to let others judge, and transmit herewith a copy of the same as requested.

With considerations of esteem, I am

Yours fraternally,  
 H. C. DEAR.

## ADDRESS.

Brethren and Sisters, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with mingled feelings of fear and pleasure, that I assume the attitude of a speaker; and it is no affectation on my part, when I say it is impossible to express the deep sensibility with which I have received this unexpected and very distinguished mark of your consideration. But when I look around on the one hand, and see the honest, the solid, and the hard-fisted Husbandman, together with the lovely Matrons of our country, my heart is gladdened by the presence thereof; and to a great degree prompts me to action. And, again, when I look around on the other hand, and see members of our Order, who are every way more competent than myself to do this occasion justice and honor—my inability looms up before me in gigantic proportions. But suffice to say, the duty has devolved upon me, and it would be a wantonness on my part, as well as contrary to the teachings of our Organization, were I not to discharge, or attempt to discharge, at least, the duty imposed.

Patrons, we have met on this occasion that we might have some recreation from the labors of the farm; for the purpose of social culture; and to have a grand and Grange-like commingling of our noble Organization, which is the first demonstration of the kind since its incipency in this part of the country—and would that the precedent set by this assemblage be of the most profitable and amicable nature—which is but just, right and appropriate, especially when we take into consideration our isolated condition in life; when we take into consideration that "Sociality" is one of the prominent features in our Organization. And, as Patrons, we should feel proud that there is an institution in our midst the objects of which are to elevate, enliven and dignify labor. I say we should feel very grateful that an Order has been established, the teachings of which is to have us enjoy the fruits of our labors. And of no other class is this so essentially necessary as with the farmer, owing to his condition, socially, in life. The duties imposed are necessarily and unavoidably a rehearsal, as it were, from Christmas until Christmas—hence, we must have an occasional respite from the duties of the farm, to make its pathway pleasant and agreeable; to prepare us more fully for the demands of the future; and to have and to practice features that are agreeable to ourselves and attractive to our children. This is the *modus operandi* by which to build up the agricultural interests of the country. To make and to introduce every attractive feature practicable; beautify the home, surround it with all the graces of both

nature and art; have Pomona, with her fruits in their almost endless variety; Flora, with all her little dainties; prepare for the convenience and pleasure of the young folks, cause them to be pleasant, happy and agreeable; also, your neighbor's children, when they visit you, let the comminglings of yours and theirs be happiness, be truth. In short, we must make the home of the farmer pleasant, attracting and self-sustaining—then its calling will be desirable—and no longer, as is considered by some, a mere "make-shift" arrangement.

A great many look upon the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry as being a mere money-making and money-saving institution, and to that extent, too, that it blends itself with parsimony and with illiberality. Now, those who are of this opinion, have yet to learn the first principles of the Order. To use it for this purpose, only, or to make it a mere co-operative trading association, we would degrade, and, in degrading, greatly cripple it in its operations; and I am fearful that there are a great many, yes, a very great many, within the gates, as well as without, that entertain this opinion.

In a money sense, of course, we expect to be benefited, though indirectly. We are already deriving benefits, both socially, morally and intellectually. In plain words, it proposes to advance the agricultural interest in every possible legitimate way. And it does occur to me, when we take into consideration our depressed and most lamentable condition, that the founding of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was a divine appointment, whereby the adherents of agriculture might be delivered from the hands of the oppressor, as were the children of Israel in the days of Moses.

A properly organized Grange in any neighborhood is of inestimable value, both pecuniarily and mentally. It causes us to take an interest in our business; it induces a community of thought; it prompts us to action; brings mind in contact with mind; idea in contact with idea; we are constantly reminded by the beautiful ceremonials of the several degrees to ever be vigilant in business; and we are also reminded of our obligations, morally, to be kind, to be charitable, sedate and truthful, and to be mutually helpful. Then if the workings of the Organization offers this facility for the advancement of our country's interest, which it most assuredly does where properly applied, I ask who would be so selfish, so envious and unphilanthropic as not to appreciate the advantages it offers to the people of this our once glorious Union. Certainly there is not one so lost, lost, lost to the progression of the nineteenth century as to say naught. Let us remember that the creation of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry was an absolute necessity—a movement in self-defense on the part of the farmers—from the fact that every other class and industry are united for mutual aid and support from the street boot-black up to the Wall street money kings of the land. And sorry to say, which all must acknowledge, some of them have associated together for the controlling and subordinating the agricultural interest, which they have to a demonstration, and to the almost prostration of legitimate trade.

It has also happened that the burdens of Government, both State and National, have fallen almost exclusively on the farmer, or to say the least of it, other classes have been protected to the detriment of the agriculturist, whose labor constitutes the support and life-blood of every other industry and pursuit. Think of it; who could get along without the farmer? The merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the newspaper man, the agent, I might say all, directly or indirectly, draw their sustenance from the tillage of the soil. It is the main driving-wheel that gives force to the whole industrial fabric, whether of land or sea; and without it all machinery of whatever class, would cease its motion.

Then, is it not astonishing, surprisingly so, to see that agriculture is not encouraged, protected or fostered in the least. Why is this the case? Is it because we are in a prosperous condition; is it because we play no particular part in life's drama; is it because we are unable to take care and look after our own interest, as a class? Not so; but because we are intrusting our interest and our business to others; because we will not act in concert in essentials; because the legislative halls of our country, during legislative sessions are composed of other classes; because personal interest will control the vote of a legislator, regardless of outside pressure; because the farmers are less represented, by far, than any other class, saying nothing of our

members, numerically, in our legislative bodies. And unless we arouse to a proper sense of our duty, the anticipations of the future are no brighter than the history of the past.

Patrons, taking all things into consideration, there is a work of stupendous magnitude before us. First and foremost, we must reform ourselves in order that we may stand corrected, and worthy to reform others. This is accomplished by first dispensing with the present cut-throat system of farming; secondly, by turning our backs on the present credit-mortgage system; thirdly, by attending to and transacting our own business, both publicly and privately; and fourthly, by ceasing our little bickerings at others, and resolve to go to work with both our mental and physical forces, with an indomitable energy, and with a determination to succeed—purpose once being fixed, and then victors. Shall we "heed the warning and escape the doom?" If we do not, we will ever remain pack-horses for the rest of the world, as we are to-day—not a very envious position, I assure you—when it is ours to be the exact opposite.

The question naturally arises, just here, shall we never profit by the experience of the past? We certainly will, because the teachings of the Order are constantly presenting and entreating us to turn from the evil tenor of our ways. But, says one, how is this better destiny to be secured? Why, I tell you; our practical agricultural writers tell you; and the depressed condition of agriculture, speaks in thunder tones, the plan of deliverance. Experience says we have tried every plan that possibly could be conceived of, except the self-sustaining one. Wisdom steps in and says adopt it as the principle and the road that leads to general prosperity. Then let us adopt it in full and unreservedly, and, my word for it, the Southern farmer will soon become, owing to natural advantages, the richest, the most powerful and independent of all people.

This self-sustaining policy, or principle, rather, is conducted thus: By raising our own supplies; by making our own manures; by making the cotton crop the surplus crop; by using the best of farming implements; by having good plow teams only; by using more mental discretion in our farming operations; by buying at the end of the year, what little we need, with the cash in pocket. We thus become independent of the provision merchant; of the spurious commercial manures; of vexation and tardiness in the cultivation of our crops; we prepare our lands more thoroughly and pass over our crops more rapidly; we become independent of the credit-mortgage system, avoid litigation, have more friends and be our own masters.

But, says one of over the way, this has been told and told us, presented and presented to us, until it has grown to be worthless. This is all very true, and it bespeaks nothing of our intelligence either; and not only that, it would take a Cincinnatus to offer us something new on the subject. The question recurs with us upon the merits of the proposition, and I again tell you, most emphatically, that it must be constantly and forever kept before us, until the system is adopted, for it is the only road that leads to success.

Ben. Hill, of Georgia, tells us cheaper to raise our own provisions have them given us at the next pot. This, at a glance, seems very extravagant idea—but I ask you ever given the question a moment? If you have not, the balance sheet will deceive you, and show up facts that are very incompatible with our present mode of farming. I am precise: Hill's opinion, for two reasons—first place, our supplies are not us; and though we may only 10 to 13½ cents per pound for corn, and from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, this season, is that any as or guarantee against paying 1 to 50 cents per pound for bushel from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel the next season?—none who. Then suppose we had to pass through such a crisis, and pay a debt accumulated, in cotton at 10 to 12½ per pound, what would be the result? Why, sirs, we would be completely obliterated, and swept from the face of the earth, financially, at a single stroke. Then to escape such phenomena, or not to bring it on, at least, we must not depend upon others.

In the second place, there is about the same amount of money (according to statistics) expended annually for the commodity, cotton. That is to say, that two and one-half millions bales of cotton is worth just as much to the pro-